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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1882.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign,-Many lives are reported lost in a collision between two steamships off Cape Finisterre, Spain; both steamships sank. === The Austrians are said to have been defeated by insurgents, The report that the two assassins of General Strelnikoff were hanged is denied. === The Congressional session at the City of Mexico was opened

DOMESTIC .- Services in memory of the poet Longfellow were held yesterday in Boston. === Three persons were killed and four were dangerously injured by the fall of a water tank at Reading, Penn. = James Coleman, a negro boy, was arrested in Baltimore for stealing letters from Post boxes. = James Mulligan, an was fatally stabbed by Arthur Office Denver, Col. == The At-Shepherd in torney-General is said to have prepared an opinion against the approval of the Chinese bill, James Hamblin was killed in San Francisco by John N. Massey. === Thomas P. Leslie, who shot the public revenue would increase it. The ex- Republican, his conceded abilities and accom-Thomas S. Nelson in Philadelphia, was arrested.

J. Vanderbilt occurred yesterday, at the Glenham Hotel, under circumstances which indicated that he had possibly committed suicide. = It was said that there would be several strikes by work ingmen this week. - An unknown man died in a Turkish bath in Broome-st. ____ A fire damaged the building at Ann and William-sts., occupied by Koch, Sons & Co., more than \$100,000, ____ Th Rev. Mr. Donald preached at the Church of the Ascension; the Rev. Mr. Lane delivered his farewell sermon at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, = P. T. Barnum spoke on Temperance THE WEATHER, -TEIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair weather, and possibly lower temperatures late in the day. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 70°; lowest, 45°; average, 56°s°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

That the present year is not to be without its terrible disasters on the ocean is evident from London dispatches which give meagre details of an accident that occurred Saturday night off Cape Finisterre, in the northwestern part of Spam. Two ocean steamers crashing into each other and then sinking, leaving \$1,500,000,000. There was an increase of scores of persons to be rescued and many to \$1,907,699 in the amount of interest due, be drowned, form a picture of horrors.

Some of the members of the Church of the Incarnation seem inclined to think that certificates of deposit, \$980 in fractional cur-"High Church" Episcopahans will find fault with Mr. Brooks's congregation for worshipping in a Jewish synagogue until their own building can be repaired. We think no critieism need be apprehended. It is not as if Mr. Brooks had offered the Church of the Incarnation to Dr. Gottheil,

with pleasant homes at little cost has been a problem that has long engaged the minds of benevolent persons who do not wish to do anything having a tendency to pauperize those who are benefited. An excellent illustration of what has been done in this way is to be seen on the east side of this city, in First-ave. at Seventy-first-st. Under the direction of the Improved Dwellings Association houses have been built there in which over two hundred families are to have comfortable, wholesome and agreeable homes. The pleasant arrangements for this colony are described in detail elsewhere.

In the boat race on the Thames the Oxford crew won, although it was not made up of men so heavy as those who filled the Cambridge boat. In the last six races in this country between Harvard and Yale we believe the heavier crew has always been victorious, and the result is that in making up the crews now at these colleges the heaviest men are always selected. In the three-mile races, weight has seemed to be of less account. It is the last mile of a four-mile contest that for circulation. Last week \$335,000 of this tells most severely on a light crew and tires it out. It is to be said also that our races occur in much warmer weather than the English contests, and that the American crews have

not need to take into consideration. The Yale crew this year is heavier than ever.

The dreary prospect opens before us of baying to go over again the story of the election frauds in South Carolina. While the trials are in progress in Charleston, the House of Representatives will be considering the contested election case of Mackey against O'Connor. It seems likely that justice will be done to Colonel Mackey, despite the great efforts of Mr. Samuel Dibble. But in regard to the issue of the trials in South Carolina we are not so sanguine. Public opinion in Charleston is loudly against conviction, and the guilt of the accused persons is admitted and approved. Moreover, the Federal jury law itself will probably cause a disagreement of the jurers-precisely what the Democrats who passed it intended. It makes a jury most bitterly partisan under cover of making it non-partisan.

We do not know that Representative Hill whom England is indebted for cheap postage; but he certainly is following with commendable zeal in the footsteps of that benevolent and wise man. His bill for cheaper postage is now before the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and we think it is the best of the measures that are under consideration there. It provides that the rate on letters shall be 2 cents for each half ounce-now we pay 3. The De Motte bill allows more bulk to be sent, and would charge 3 cents an ounce. It strikes us that people do not want to be able to send longer, and consequently heavier letters; they want to send them more frequently. This is certainly true of the poorer classes, who will feel the benefits of cheaper postage most sensibly. In connection with this matter it is plainly apparent that the restoration of the franking privilege will not be a step in the right direction. Congressmen who sell public documents will not hesitate to sell their trank, and this is not likely to help on the scheme of cheap postage.

It is worthy of note that, in the three parts of the world most frequented by invalids who are obliged to escape cold weather, Southern there are to be found, in addition to a levely possession. But it is in the South of France that the invalid student finds most to interest him, if he is only well enough to endure the exertion of climbing back into the hill-coun- do so because of the reappearance of the tweatytry. Here are abundant traces of Saracens two. Adelegation of them has just turned up in a and Romans. In a pleasant letter from Mr. Republican legislative caucus in the character Hassard, at Mentone, which we print on another page, will be found an interesting description of an old hill-town and a fortress, called Castilloa. Even there, however, as he found " Pinafore" slang.

CONGRESS AND THE DEBT.

The debt statement of April 1 shows a decrease in March of \$16,462,947. In nine months of the current fiscal year, the decrease has been \$114,332,389. Surely it would be well for Congress to give very serious attention to this fact and its causes. It cannot be besides a gentleman of wide general culsaid that so rapid a reduction of debt is desirable. The country ought not to be obliged to been an active and earnest Republican ever apply from its yearly earnings at the rate of \$152,000,000 a year to the extinguishment of debt. Yet the measures which many members of Congress advocate, instead of diminishing would inevitably bring about a far greater increase of imports. Instead of spending weeks in discussing the tariff, upon which Congress is not prepared to act intelligently, and which it is altogether desirable not to reduce in such of the twenty-two, in the lobby, saw in Mr. a manner as to increase imports and depress industry, it would be far better to take speedy action upon the proposed bill for the reduction of internal revenue, and to cause the investigation of the tariff by a competent commission to be commenced without delay,

During the month of March one call for \$20,000,000 of the continued three ling avergers on this occasion. They had sevand a half per cents matured, and such of these bonds as have not been Duicher, whose official career all through the presented have been transferred to the ecount of debt on which interest has ceased. his opinion the chief duty of a Superintendent Bonds of that class have increased \$2,627,690, so that the actual reduction in principal of his candidate for Senator. The scheme the bonded debt has been from \$1,544,363,525 to \$1,527,418,315, or \$16,945,210-a little more than the entire decrease of debt less cash in the Treasury. On the 8th another call for \$20,000,000 will mature, so that, before the end of the present month, the box led debt will for the first time be reduced to about but the debt bearing no interest decreased \$751,330 during the month, namely, \$40 in old demand notes, \$410,000 in legal-tender rency, and \$340,310 in coin certificates. Thus the actual decrease in debt of all kinds was \$15,788,833, while the cash in the Treesury increased \$674,114. At latest advices there were \$317,550 bonds of the 105th call not yet presented, \$1,588,959 of the 106th. and \$4,584,600 of the 107th, in all \$6,491,100. There remains of bonds and other forms of To furnish persons of moderate means indebtedness which matured long ago, \$6,174,515, against \$6,927,075 March 1, only

for payment during the month. Government bonds last week touched the highest prices ever recorded. The four per cents sold at 11958 on Friday, with 1 per cent interest due the next day, and on Satur-The continued sixes, with 7s interest accrued, sold at 10112; the continued fives sold at 10212 ex-interest on Saturday. In view of the strong probability that some reduction of taxes will be effected at this session of Congress, so that, even with a continuance of general prosperity, redemption of the fives cannot be commenced for another year, the price does not indicate that five year three percents would be readily sold at par. The high price of the long term bonds is due less to any recent improvement in the public credit than to the growing scarcity of securities in which money can be kept undisturbed for a considerable period; but the price has now advanced so far that some sales have been made to realize their profits by banks having the four per cents on deposit class of bonds was withdrawn from deposit, and only \$190,000 of all other kinds of bonds de-

posited, mainly of three and a half per cents.

and tends to cause its decrease. Out of ganization, when perfected, must be, in case of \$511,400,000 continued three and a half per cents outstanding April 1, \$240,470,900 were held by the banks on deposit for circulation, and \$8,696,300 on deposit to secure public moneys. Thus 48.7 per cent of these bonds are held by banks, and every call for \$20,000,000 disturbs on an average \$9,740,000 of the bank deposits. So long as the banks have the present taxes to pay they cannot afford to buy four per cents at the present high price as a basis for circulation; in fact, as we see, some are selling the four per cents, and contemplating a sarrender of circulation unless the taxation should be re-laced. It becomes peculiarly important, therefore, that Congress should make provision with as little delay as possible for a reduction of taxes on banks. Very serious financial difficulties might result within the next year if the state of foreign trade should cause large exports of gold, and if the expanis a lineal descendant of Sir Rowland Hill, to sion of bank circulation to take the place of coin withdrawn should be prevented. The abatement of taxes proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means is therefore exceedingly important and timely, but should be made to take effect as early as possible.

THE CONKLING AVENGERS AT ALBANY.

There were twenty-two Republican members of the last Legislature who defied public sentiment from the beginning to the end of the Senatorial canvass by voting for the return of Roscoe Conkling on each of the fifty odd ballots that were taken. They were aware that their conduct was indefensible, since they were deliberately misrepresenting their constituents; but they preferred to be consistent in their subserviency to their political boss rather than be true to the plainly expressed wishes of the Republican masses. The contest closed and Mr. Lapham chosen in Mr. Conkling's place, the latter gentleman, into the will of the majority, gave the twentytwo a lesson in malign obstinacy and rendered them ripe for revenge by writing a letter to one of them-a short letter into which was compressed the sourness of a whole crop of persimmons-in which he referred his defeat California, Florida and the South of France, not to the operation of natural and legitimate causes, but of "forbidden and abhorrent climate, many distractions to occupy the minds | force ." Well, the Legislature adjourned, the of the sick people, and to help them to avoid fall elections were held and, lo! of all those homesickness and low spirits. In each case who had stood by Mr. Conkling to the bitter, there are traces of ancient peoples which weil not to say disgraceful, end, only one was rerepay the examination of everyone, and are turned to the Legislature of 1882. As for the peculiarly interesting to those who have a rest, some were defeated in the nominating love for history. In the beautiful caryons of conventions and some at the polis; and the Southern California can be found the rains of public verdict on their relegation to private the missions established many years ago by life was that they had richly earned precisely Spanish priests and soldiers. In Florida, also, that sort of recognition. But they themselves the visitors find recreation in signs of Spanish | declared that it was some more "forbidden and abhorrent forces," that laid them low.

We reluctantly refer to this chapter of our

recent political history, and are only prompted to of Conkling avengers. It was not, indeed, much of a revenge which they accomplished, but although petty it at least served to show that they still remember the Senatorial canvass, that they are still unchanged in their allegiance to their then boss, and that the exoriation which some of them received at the polls last November still hurts like sixty, the new cuticle having as yet only partially formed. They found a victim in the person of the Hon. Matthew Lale. Mr. Hale is one of the foremost lawyers of the interior, and is ture and of the highest character. He has since the organization of the party, and in the newspapers and macazines and on the stump has done a large amount of firstclass party work. His prominence as a Hale-whose place was to be filled-concurred to make him the leading Republican candidate for the vacant Regentship. But Assemblyman Brodsky, one of the twenty-two, in the Legislature, and ex-Assemblyman Draper, another Hale a representative of the Republican sentiment which had secared Mr. Conkling's defeat last summer. Besides, Mr. Draper had his own mammoth grief to assuage, for was he not beaten last fall for the Assembly in a district which ordinarily is Republican by over 2,000 majority? These two were the leading Conkeral carnest belpers, chief of whom was Mr. Senatorial contest proved unmistakably that in of Public Works was to push the fortunes of adopted by the Conkling avengers succeeded They went around among the Republican members with small gossip concerning Mr. Hale's political orthodoxy. They attitudinized as bona-fide Republicans all others counterfeit-and falsely represented that he was not a true and loyal member of the party. Their malignant misstatements found lodgment in the minds of sundry members of the caucus, and Mr. Hale lost the nomination.

Mr. Conkling did not go back to the Senate? No. Only one of the twenty-two members of "the Spartan band" survives in public life ? Yes. But then? But then Matthew Hale was not nominated for Regent,

NOBLE WORK FOR WOMEN.

From numerous letters of inquiry sent to us we gather that there is a good deal of confusion in the public mind regarding the Red Cross and Blue Anchor Associations, both of which, having their headquarters at Washington, have recently appealed to the country at \$752,560 of this class of debt having come in large for recognition and support. A few words of explanation may not be amiss. The Geneva Treaty was an agreement between certain nations by which, in case of war, the members of an International Association, wearing as its sign a Red Cross, were given free day near the opening 11858 ex interest was paid. passage and aid in their efforts to mitigate the horrors of war. The United States Government has recently signed this international treaty; hence, in event of a civil or foreign war, the members of the Ked Cross Association will be protected in their duty on the battle-field or elsewhere.

The Blue Anchor is the sign of a distinctively American association, the "Woman's National Relief," of which Mrs. Haves and Mrs. Garfield in turn were chief officers. President Arthur being unmarried, the wife of Chief-Justice Waite now occupies their place. It is the object of this association to organize the benevolent women of the Nation into an intelligent, barmonious working body, which, in the event of any great disaster from war, famine, flood, fire, pestilence, or any other cause. shall be ready to bring at once a vast, effective machinery of relief to bear upon it. The association has its headquarters in Washington, D. C. It is proposed that there shall be Congress ought not to overlook the fact that auxiliary societies in every State, of which

Mississippi floods; the auxiliary branch in the State where the catastrophe occurs being ready to act as agents to distribute the relief which the whole association elsewhere collects. It is also part of the plan to have a large force of trained nurses ready to send when needed in case of pestilence. The pecu- for the first quarter of 1882, against 1,761 liar distinguishing features of this organization which set it apart from all other charitable associations are: first, that it will render an accurate report of every dollar received and expended; second, that it will not ask for any National or State appropriations of the public money; and lastly (most exceptional of merits), that none of its officers will receive any salary. Every guarantee possible is thus given for the fidelity and unselfishness of its aims.

These are the plans in brief of this society. As for the practical work it has actually accomplished since its formation eighteen months ago, it undertook first to supplement Government work in the Life-Saving Service by providing the stations with bedding, clothes, medicine and proper diet for the shipwrecked and suffering crews and passengers rescued from death. Seventy stations have been so supplied. The Michigan sufferers next received systematic and efficient aid through this organization; then it undertook to furnish Marine Hospitals with supplies not provided by Government, such as libraries and clothing for indigent sailors. The association is now occupied with collecting and distributing relief for the sufferers by the Mississippi floods. Any woman can become a member of this association by the annual payment of \$5. The office of the New-York Auxiliary is at 58 Seventh-ave., to which money or contributions for the Southwestern sufferers may be sent-Mrs. Gabriel Kent, president; Miss Alice Sandford, secretary. Women who stead of bowing with grace and good nature | desire to form State auxiliary societies should apply for information to Mrs. Hannah McL. Shepard, No. 2,326 G-st., Washington, D. C.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

It is surprising and very encouraging that the banks lost so little money last week. Computation of the effect of Treasury receipts and disbursements upon the daily averages shows that a decrease of \$1,772,076 in bank reserves was caused by the Treasury, but the whole decrerse reported was only \$1,851,200, If the report of average s is correct, therefore, the banks sent to the interior less than \$80,000 in excess of the amount received from the West and South. As the known shipments, principally to New-England, were about \$2,000,000, it appears that a very important and effective movement of money hitherward must have commenced, and the fact is the more gratifying because it had been feared that active speculation at Chicago and St. Leuis would lock up so much money that none would be sent Eastward at present. The demands from New-England having now been met, and the 1st of April, usually a point of some danger, having been passed, there is no visible reason to expect any pressure in the money market for some months to come. Disbursements of the Treasury, and return of money from the interior, will pour a very large supply into this market before long, and though some may go abroad if the rate of interest here becomes low, it does not now seem probable that shipments can occur in sufficient amount to cause any stringency or disturbance this summer. The great foreign banks are still increasing in reserves. The Bank of England holds \$120,413,000 and the Bank of France \$172,772,000 in gold. The collapse of speculation on the Continent renders it improbable that a new fever of that sort can speedily absorb the available supplies of money, and the condition of legitimate trade and induspansion of revenue is mainly in consequence plishments, together with the fact that he was try is not such, in Eugland, France or Ger-City and Suburban.—The death of Cornelius of an increase of imports, and y t members a brother of the lamented Regent Robert S. many, as to warrant the expectation that any

Assuming that there is to be a period of comparative case in the money market, we may hope for increased activity in trade. The volume of business has been large ever since the new year began, notwithstanding the great shrinkage in quantity of leading staples handled. The less actual wheat there is to be sold, the more wheat men buy and sell. Since January 1st the sales of wheat in the New-York market have amounted to 202,560,000 bushe's, against only 86,512,000 bushels for the same thirteen weeks in 1881. Yet the total receipts of actual wheat at New-York during the quarter have been only 3,021,666 bushels in 1882, against 5,282,616 in 1881. The sales of corn here have been 72,036,000 bushels, against 25,759,000 in 1881. But the re-ceipts of actual corn have been only 2,596,884 bushels in 1882, against 4,939,347 bushels in the first quarter of 1831. Speculation has increased vastly more than the business which represents transfers of actual products, and precisely because there is only one bushel of wheat to be had where there were two, the one bushel is sold two or three times as often Doubtless the condition of business is much the same at the other commercial centres; while manufacturing and the movement of goods from producer to consumer have been on a smaller scale than in the first quarter of 1881, the speculative branches of business have greatly increased in activity. This is a natural result when short crops in some branches, and decided excess of production in others, have caused some prices to rise very

much, while others have fallen. The progress of the railroad settlement completion is now everywhere toward recognized, and the opinion is gaining that the settlement will be of more effect and practical value than any that has preceded it. For some points of difficulty no adequate provision has yet been made public, but there is reason in the claim that the railroad managers, who know better than anybody else what is needed to make their work effective, cannot be supposed to have neglected anything that is essential. For the present, there is but little freight to be moved. Rates by lake are remarkably low, and the rates by canal, which will open unusually early, will doubtless be low also. But all this will change if good crops bring ample business for transporters. Then a satisfactory and well maintained arrangement between the railroads will be found highly beneficial to their owners.

Though the number of strikes increases, none of them has yet proved of great importance. Those which affect the largest number of hands-the strikes in the Lawrence mills and in the Cumberland coal region-do the less harm because the supply of goods and of coal had been largely in excess of the demand. Difficulties in the locomotive works at Paterson also seem to be peculiarly ill-timed for the workmen, because not a few orders for locometives have recently been countermanded. In some instances the inability of new railroad companies to place their securities is having an unfavorable effect upon the iron trade,

cents constantly disturbs the bank circulation | Our readers can see how effective such an or- orders for many months to come. Good crops, and a restoration of the confidence of investsuch disasters as the fires in Michigan, or the jors, will probably revive activity in these branches of trade before long, and, if the labor market does not meanwhile get disorganized, will bring greater prosperity than the country has yet enjoyed.

The number of failures reported by the Mercantile Agency of R. G. Dunn & Co., is 2,190 for the corresponding quarter of 1881. But this increase, though greater than the increase in number of firms in business, is not more than should be expected in view of the partial failure of crops, the disastrous floods, and the riotous speculation of the last six months. The latter cause is undonbtedly responsible for the greater part of the increase, and for the fact that the liabilities of firms failing have been \$30,338,271 in 1882, against \$24,447,250 in 1881. Many business men have suffered from speculation in securities or in products, whose disasters are not openly ascribed to that cause. In other respects there is no evidence that the character of business done has been growing less healthy.

PERSONAL.

The death is announced of the Countess Stephanie. daughter of Prince Hohenlohe, German Ambassador to Paris.

The widow and children of the late General Kilpatrick will soon leave Chili for this country, where they will probably remain.

Miss Nellie Ewing, a nieco of General Thomas Ewing and General William T. Sherman, and two years ago a leading belle in Washington society, has taken the veil as a Sister of Mercy in Pittsburg,

The Marquis of Lorne's marriage gift to Prince bec, which has just been completed by a Toronto artist.

The Rev. Dr. Bevan, of the Brick Church, who is about to return to his old home, as paster of a Lon lon congrugation, has just received a pleasant farewell gift from his parishioners here. It takes the form of a purse of over six thousand dollars, contributed by members of his congregation.

Pointing to an unfinished child's face on a canvas, Millais said to a caller at his studio, recently: That is to be the portrait of the little Princess Marie, the daughter of the Duchess of Edinburgh, "She comes here to give you sittings?" "Cer-tainly," answered the artist; "I would not pain anyone's pertrait elsewhere than right here in this com. They must come to me, if they wish to be

Probably the last autograph written by Mr. Long ellow was that penned by him in the album of two soys who called on him on Saturday, March 18. True to his life-long habit, the venerable poet received the lads kindly, showed them through his house, talked with them for some time, and wrote his autograph in their album. An hour later his fatal illness had set in.

The Rev. John Humpstone, who has been called to the pulpit of the Pilgrim Baptist Church, in this city, is a sen of the Rev. W. Humpstone, of Plainfield, N. J. He is thirty-two years old, and paster of the Calvary Baptist Church in Albany. On last Sanday th's church dedicated a new building, free from dett, which cost \$60,000, It is not thought that Mr. Humpstone will leave his present from debt, which cost thought that Mr. Humpstone charge to come to New-York.

GENERAL NOTES.

During the twelve years since the University of Minnesota was founded the average attendance in the Department of Agriculture is said not to have exceeded as student a year, although a majority of the severa

Here is a new departure in the insurance busiess. The Connecticut Mutual Life has decided to of mortality based upon observations of actuaries in America during observations of actionies in Archive data of period of fifty years, and it seems as if rates could be more satisfactorily adjusted on this new basis than on the old one. It is intended also to base reserves upon future contracts upon the assumption of 3 per cent interest instead of 4.

The demolition of the buildings which surrounded the Pantheon is about finished, but there is a revalent idea that the structure has not gained much in ppearance by their removal. The circular shape is enrrely lest at the back by the old walls of uneven height which run out from it, and which, except perhaps to the remeologist's eye, are as disfiguring as the quaint little conses that once clustered around the building, and were dwarfed by it. Now that they are gone, cornices are seen cut through, holes dog in the old wall, and chinney-flues scoped out by the house-owners; de-formaties which were formerly at any rate hilden out of

A desperate and exciting race for life was nade across a part of San Francisco Bay, on March 23, y the ocean steamship Columbia. In approaching the are in a dense for the ship grounded in the straits, but was discovered that the vessel was leaking budly, and the captain determined to steer for a safe benching ground. Under a full head of steam, and followed by a leet of tugs, which endeavored to keep near her, to rener help if it were needed, the ship rushed toward the and flats. Her firemen stood waist-deep in water, and e was slowly sinking, but there was just line to save r, a d and a chorus of shricks from a hundred steam astles she ran high up on the soft above near her

Commenting upon the intelligence that President Brand, of the Orange Free State, has finally been allowed by the Volksrand to accept the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, The London Globe remarks: "The Order of St. Michael and St. George is not the Order of the Garter or even of the Bath. Stell, the other members, including the King of Siam and Sir Garnet Weiseley, will not much care to learn that urgent solicitation had to be made in order to get the President of a tiny African Republic permission to accept the Grand Cross of their Order. If her Majesty as advised to confer the knighthood upon Mr. Brand it ecognition of his services in our dispute with the Boers, care should have been taken to ascertain whether the in-cuded honor would be appreciated or have to be ac-egical under orgent solicitation." That unique institution, the German Uni-

versity has lately been the subject of much legislative scussion both in the Fatherland and in the German cantons of Switzerland. The Government Council of Zurich has issued a severe ordinance against the academical duel in any form whatever, and about 100 students have retorted by piedging themselves to leave the University and pursue their studies at some institution where modern authority will not presume to interfe with time-honored privileges. In the Prussian Landtag during a two days' debate upon the same subject, several deputies indulged themselves in very annoying reflections upon each other. The formidable champions, Windthorst and Reichensferger, demanded the legislative prohibition. It was retorted that the two gentlemen would only be content with the German Universities when all the professors and students attended early mass before their day's work, when every undergraduate received a ticket from the rector staring that he had made his confession once every month, and when all punishments were administered by an intransigent Dominican. Herr Gossler, the Minister of Education replied in a conciliatory manner, pointing out the absurdity of colling by the name of duel the sword prac-

POLITICAL NEWS.

The poll of the Pennsylvania Republican papers on the question of a choice for Governor now stands 33 for Beaver, 7 for Butler, 4 for Grow, 4 for MacVeagh, 1 for Lilly, 1 for Parder, and 9 no choice.

The Republicans nominated the Hon. John Wentworth for Alderman in the First Ward of Chicago, but he declined to run. There is a general wish in that city to place its government in the hands of a better class of efficials.

During the past seventeen years the northern part of Alabama has furnished five Governors to the State. Aspirants from other neighborhoods think this is one rease a why their claims to the next nomination There appears to be no disposition to re-

nominate Governor Biackburn of Kentucky. His official course has made him almost as unpopular with the Democrats as with the Republicans. Congressman Procto.
Knott is the most recent candidate brought into the field.
The election will not take place, however, until 1883.

The Republican State Central Committee of Kentucky has decided not to call a convention to pominate a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. This will leave the party free to support Colonel Jacob, the Anti-Rourbon candidate. He has begun a vigorous can contests, and that the American crews have | Congress ought not to overlook the fact that auxiliary societies in every State, of which | an unfavorable effect upon the iron trade, | vass and the aid the Republicans will bringfitm gives his to bear up against a heat that the Englishmen do | the rapid redemption of the three and a half per | several are formed and in active operation. | though other establishments are at work with | effort to overcome the Bourbon Democracy a hopeful

outlook. The Republicans will pay especial attention to the Congressional elections.

Representative Shallenberger of the XXIVth Pennsylvania District has announced bloself as a candidate for renomination. He does this early, he says, in press their preference of the primaries, and that the nomination may not be left wholly to the decision of the mine gentlemen composing the conference. The latter method is often the cause of long deadlocks, the way out of which is often found only through bargains and intrintia.

The election of General Rosecrans as chair. man of the Democratic Congressional Committee is not received with much enthusiasm in the South. The 46lands Constitution finds itself at a loss to account for the election. It says that "the choice of Rosecrans would be a blunder even under ordinary circumstances, but it is doubly a blunder since events have rendered him in some measure, obnexious to the public sentiment which manifested liked in the remarkable compating for General Garfield." It predicts that the action of the bemocratic committee will be found to be a large element of vexation in the Congressional canvas

After all their efforts to gerrymander the Congressional Districts in Mississippi the Democrats are compelled to admit that the colored vote is larger than the white vote in every District except the Hild. The manipulation of the Districts, The New Orleans Pleagune says, has been very "queer." There is believed to have says, and been very queer. There is believed to have been an effort to shelve Cangressman Singleton, now representing the IVth District. He was placed in the same District with Congressman Hooker, but he has already acrounced himself as a candidate for the remonitorition from the new Vth District, where he owns property. He has been a member of seven Congresses, and also of the Confederate Congress for four years.

PUBLIC OPINION.

LAMENTING THE FALL OF MR. RAYARD.

m Mr. Watterson's Waxhington Letter to The Louisville
Courses Journal

Alas for Mr. Bayard. He does not seem to know that there is a land beyond the Alleghenies and the Blue Ridge. He has not felt the power of the Great Northwest nor got the inspiration of the New South. Brave, accomplished and young, he weds the Deathly Bride of Protection, and shall pass into the Enchanced Hall of Shadows, to take his place by the marble efficies of dives, Badger, Graham, Everett, and Bell, of Tomos-see!

COMPLACENT OVER MR. TILDEN'S REAPPEAR-

ANCE.

From The Philadelphia Press (Rep.)

As Republicans we can look with a great deal of complacency upon a movement to put Mr. Tilden again to the front. He would be at once the strongest and the weakest candidate of his party—the strongest in and the weakest candidate of his party—the strongest in his oramizing capacity and his varied resources; the weakest in his odinas personal record, in his scandalona cipher conspiracy, in the undisguised antagonism or in-difference of hesis of Democrats, and in the general con-tempt of the American people. Take him as it sail, we should welcome him to the field, and it is to be hoped that he will not prematurely bil, hi his chances by run-ning in New York this year, for the Republicans are go-ing to elect the Governor.

WHERE THE FAULT LIES.

WHERE THE FAULT LIES

From The Utex Herald (Legs)

It is not in any sense a question of men. The
protest against the President's line of action comes from
that class of Repo' liteaus who do not want offices themselves, and who care very little who get them, so long
as they are efficient and clean. It is the vident purpose
to build up a personal dynasty of office-holders which is
not representative of the party, and has no sympathy
with its popular aspirations, that is fast allegating from
Mr. Arthur the support which all the friends of Garfield
stood ready and eager to extend when he entered upon
its great trust.

A GEORGIA POLITICIAN'S EXPERIENCE From The Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist (Dem.)
A few days ago a Georgia politician went to
Vashington in scarch of an office. Deceived by the flat
oring promises held out to him, he telegraphed home:
Things are working; will be home in a few days." Not telegraphed home. Into worked; ng afterward be again telegr te dispatch read as follows:

TRYING TO CHEER THE DISCOURAGED DEMOC

TRYING TO CHEER THE DISCOURAGED DEMOC
From The Boston Pest (Dem.)

There is to be no fooling and no boy's play in polities this year. All over the country the Democrats are wide awake and determined to do their level best. From the great State of New-York, where the Tammany leader has formed an alliance with the Recombican Excentive; from Virginia, where Republicanism and Republican go arm in arm; from New-Jersey, where the people are engaged in a death struggle with a grant monopoly; from Pennsylvania, where bossism continues to assert its power in the Republican party; from these States, and from all others, comes the cheering report that the people are thing of the intrigues, deceptions and corruption of the party that right uily and wrong fully has been in power for twenty-two years. We want the Democrats of Massachuseus to be prepared to do their share of the good work that we believe is to be accomplished.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

LAST NIGHTS OF ODETTE. At Daly's Theatre this exceedingly strong

and touching drama enters now upon its last week morals of this piece, and certainly the central character is one that bears a variety of constructions. We have, on a previous occasion, amply reflected upon the aspects of the subject which are thus indicated. The fact remains that this piece is fraught with the same peculiar, sympathetic, humane underione that animates even the fustian of "The Stranger" with force upon the human heart. Mr. Daly has presented the piece in an approprinte and excellent dress, and the principal actress in his theatre, Miss Ada Reban, has made the most serious effort of her professional life in acting its chief character. That effort is marked by true feeling, uncommon vigor, That effort is marked by true feeling, uncommon vigor, and moments of fine arisiste treatment; and the performance is to be remembered as all the more creditable to the actress, because executed in a spirit somewhat foreign to her own—which is that of either the ingenue or the gypsy. Mr. Pin's manty and tender acting, as the father, has given general pleasure, and has confirmed the esteem in which his firm, tasteful and sincere method as an actor was before as justly held. "Odette" has been one of the special bits of the dramatic season, and it is one of the few works now before the public, which, however obsertormable in its subject, is worthy of attention. one of the special hits of the dramatic season, and if is one of the tew works now before the public, which, how-ever objectionable in its subject, is worthy of attention as drama, and, in its representation here, as acting. Mr. Lewis, Mr. Leelereq and Mrs. Gilbert origitien the piece with humorous eccentric sketches of character.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

The season at the Minstrel Theatre ends on he 15th of April. It has been stendily prosperous, and he Minstrels have given pleasure and promo iness. Mr. William Hamilton appears at this house on night. The firm next year will be Messrs. Birch, Ham-on and Backus, and the company will be composed of a best minstreis that can be congregated in America.

MUSICAL NOTES:

The Mænnergesang-Verein Arion will pardeligate in a subscription concert to be given by Willisehr in Steinway Hall next Wednesday evening. Madame Adelina Patti will sing for the last me in this visit, at least, at the Germania Theatre to-

P. S. Gilmore is to be the recipient of a nefit concert at the hands of the 22d Regiment, whose and master he is. The concert will take place on the 'The Merry War" will continue at the Thalia Theatre for two weeks longer; then it will be

withdrawn in order to make room for Madama Ge singer, who will begin her farewell season about April 17. The sixth and last concert of this season by

the Symphony Society will take place next Saturday evening in Steinway Hall. The music will be Beethoven's third " Leonore " overture, and Berlioz's dramatic symphony, " Romeo and Juliet." The orchestra will be nere as ed for the occasion, the chorus will be that of the bratoric Society, and the solos will be sung by Miss can Little, Theedere J. Toedt and Franz Remmertz, there will be the usual public rehearsal of the music on

Richard Hoffman will play the piano at the

3.

a Novelletten Sentinarb Garotte, b Garotte, b Garotte, c Scherzo, from the Scotch Symphony, Mendelssoh Richard Hoffman Mondelssoh Schumana

4. Octobe in E flat, Op. 20. On Tuesday evening, April 11, Miss Henrietta Sylvester will give a concert in Chickering Hali at which she will have the help of Mile. Isadora Martinez,

Miss H. Louise Warner, Mrs. Hettie Douglass, Christian Fritsch, Franz Remmertz and Charles E. Fratt. At Rafael Joseffy's second pianoforte recital in the Hall of the Historical boclety, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening, he will play these pieces: Sonate—Op 53, C major, } Sonate—Op 110, A flat, } Passe Pied, Gavotte—for the left hand all Dos Abends, Warum i

for the left hand alone), Warum I Vogel Als Prophet, Trand Toccata, Musical Momente, A flat, F minor.

Barcarole,
Hark ! Hark ! The Lark, Schubert-Lisza
Hark ! Mark ! The Lark, Joseffy
Polka Nobie Joseffy
Fantasie—"Mutaummernight's Dream"

Mondelssohn-Lissa

THEATRICAL MISCELLANY.

Mile. Bernhardt has had much success in Italy, and lately has been acting at Rome. One learned kioman critic sternly recorded the impressive fact that she wore a hat of which any lady might have been any

Mr. Locke Richardson gives a recital of miscellaneous selections to-morrow evening, at the Association Hall. His powers as a platform actor were long ago recognized in this community, and his ability in the special line pursued by him is brilliant and un-questionable.

Mr. Wallack is absent on a starring tour